

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910746289403321
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Titolo	Uncertainty, Constraints, and Decision Making // edited by Martine Ceberio, Vladik Kreinovich
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer Nature Switzerland : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2023
ISBN	9783031363948 3031363949
Edizione	[1st ed. 2023.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (437 pages)
Collana	Studies in Systems, Decision and Control, , 2198-4190 ; ; 484
Altri autori (Persone)	KreinovichVladik
Disciplina	658.403
Soggetti	Automatic control Dynamics Nonlinear theories Engineering mathematics Control and Systems Theory Applied Dynamical Systems Engineering Mathematics
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
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"Why Optimization Is Faster than Solving Systems of Equations: A Qualitative Explanation" -- Estimating Skewness and Higher Central Moments of an Interval-Valued -- Fuzzy Set" -- How to Detect the Fundamental Frequency: Approach Motivated by Soft -- Computing and Computational Complexity" -- What If There Are Too Many Outliers?" -- What Is a Natural Probability Distribution on the Class of All Continuous Functions: Maximum Entropy Approach Leads to Wiener Measure" -- An Argument in Favor of Piecewise-Constant Membership Functions" -- "Data Processing under Fuzzy Uncertainty: Towards More Accurate Algorithms" -- "Epistemic vs. Aleatory: Case of Interval Uncertainty" -- "Standard Interval Computation Algorithm Is Not Inclusion-Monotonic: Examples" -- "Monotonic Bit-Invariant Permutation-Invariant Metrics on the Set of All Infinite Binary Sequences" -- Computing the Range of a Function-of-Few-Linear-Combinations Under Linear Constraints: A Feasible Algorithm" -- "How to Select a Representative Sample for a Family of Functions?."

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## Sommario/riassunto

In the first approximation, decision making is nothing else but an optimization problem: We want to select the best alternative. This description, however, is not fully accurate: it implicitly assumes that we know the exact consequences of each decision, and that, once we have selected a decision, no constraints prevent us from implementing it. In reality, we usually know the consequences with some uncertainty, and there are also numerous constraints that needs to be taken into account. The presence of uncertainty and constraints makes decision making challenging. To resolve these challenges, we need to go beyond simple optimization, we also need to get a good understanding of how the corresponding systems and objects operate, a good understanding of why we observe what we observe – this will help us better predict what will be the consequences of different decisions. All these problems – in relation to different application areas – are the main focus of this book.

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